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ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY COURSE

IN

DERMATOLOGY

No. 679c

BY

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OUTLINE.

Dermatology is the science of anatomy and pathology of the skin.

ANATOMY: The skin (integument) of the body regulates the temperature of the body, protects from air, dirt, and injury, binds together the superficial organs of the body, is an organ of excretion and absorption, sensation or touch, and of respiration (absorbing oxygen and evolving carbonic acid). It consists of two distinct layers, the cuticle and the cutis, the first being known as the epidermis or outer layer, and the other as dermis, true skin or inner layer. The papillae are little cones of the skin.

PATHOLOGY: Skin diseases are classified as follows: (a) Exanthema, namely (aa) Erythema (slight continuous redness in patches); (ab) Roseola (patches of rose-red circulars); (ac) Urticaria (irregular patches of red paler than surrounding skin). (b) Vesiculae, namely (ba) Eozema (smallest shining vesicles in patches yielding a fluid drying); (bb) Herpes (vesicles in red areola, crust dropping off the eighth and fifteenth day); (bc) Scabies (isolated vesicles between fingers and flexor surfaces of arms and abdomen); (bd) Pemphigus (large vesicles or bullae otherwise like eozema). (c) Pustulae, namely (ca) Impetigo (small pustules in groups); (cb) Eothyma (large isolated pustules); (cc) Aone (isolated pustules on hard base on face and shoulder, disappearing); (cd) Rupia (large pustules, thick prominent crust, producing ulceration). (d) Papulae, namely, Lichen (minute papulae in clusters); (db) Prurigo (larger and isolated papulae). (e) Squamae, namely (ea) Psoriasis (whitish raised scales); (eb) Pityriasis (very minute scales like bran); (ec) Ichthyosis (induration of epidermis, square or angular prominences). (f) Tuberculae, namely (fa) Lepra Tuberculosa or Elephantiasis (tubercles preceded by erythema, increased sensibility of skin, ulceration of summits); (fb) Lupus (induration or tubercular swelling of skin, which may or may not ulcerate); (fc) Molluscum (pedunculated, globular, or flattish tuberoles, accompanied by no erythema, occurring in groups, filled with atheromatous matter). (g) Maculae, namely (ga) Lentigo or Freckle (brownish-yellow or fawn-colored spots on the face, bosom, hands, and neck); (gb) Ephelis (large patches of yellowish-brown color, slight desquamation of cuticle); (gc) Naevi or Moles (spots of various colors and forms, sometimes elevated above skin, congenital); (gd) Purpura (red or claret-colored spots or patches, which do not disappear under pressure

of finger). (h) Dermatozoa, namely, minute animals requiring a lense of considerable power to be seen, such as the *Acarus Scabiei* (like very minute lice attacking the soft skin of children), the Entozoon *Folliculorum*, and the parasitic *Favus*.

HOW TO PROCEED IN THE STUDY.

Begin with the study of smaller elementary and introductory treatises, such as those of Schamberg, Stelwagen, or Walsh; from which proceed to the more elaborate and complete textbooks of either Hartzell, Pusey, Sequeira, or any of the others named in our list. Pringle's atlas and Gottheil's Stereoscopic Studies are both of great value to the student and practitioner. Among the books mentioned in our second group, read books on clinic (Strobel), and the atlas of Fox; on special skin diseases, such as venereal diseases (Baum & Patrick, Ormsby et al.), Eczema and exanthemata (Brown, Cortlett), skin diseases of children (Fox), occupational diseases of the skin (White), burns (McLeod); on modern treatments, such as the X-ray treatment (Schultz), ultra-violet rays (Bernstein), electrical treatment (Maurer); on the proper care of the skin as a means of preventive (Jameson, Maurer, Pusey, White, and Meachen). Walch's "Golden Rules" are helpful to all.

PRACTICAL TESTWORK REQUIRED.

With a microscope examine the hair and scales of the skin for parasitic fungi; and learn the differentiation of the dermatophytes, the method of making biopsies, and the manner of using physical agents in dermatology. Study the rare as well as the common lesions of the skin. It is of great importance to distinguish the true pictures of the various kinds of skin diseases. Thus, etiology, classification, diagnosis, and treatment should be practically mastered, which can be done only by close attention.

TEXTBOOKS.

ELEMENTARY WORKS.

- Appleton, Skin and Its Troubles (primer), 40c. (Appleton.)
- Bulkley, Skin in Health and Disease, 40c. (Blakiston.)
- Collins, Diseases of the Skin, \$3.50. (Malley.)
- Jackson, Ready Reference Handbook of Diseases of the Skin, 7th ed., \$3.00. (Lea.)
- Liveing, Diagnosis of Skin Disease, \$1.00. (Wood.)
- Liveing, Treatment of Skin Diseases, 75c. (Wood.)
- Morris, Diseases of the Skin, \$2.50. (Keener.)
- Morris, Principles and Practice of Dermatology, \$3.00. (Keener.)
- Schamberg, Diseases of the Skin (illustrated), \$1.00. (Blakiston), 5th ed.; interleaved, \$1.25.
- Stelwagen, Essentials of Skin Diseases, \$1.00. (Saunders.)
- Walker, Introduction to Dermatology, 6th ed., \$4.50. (Wood.)

SPECIAL BRANCHES OR RELATED SUBJECTS.

- Baum & Patrick, also Ormsby et al., Skin and Venereal Diseases, annual, each \$1.35 (Year Book Pub.)
- Brown, Eczema, \$1.00. (Blakiston.)

Bernstein, Ultra-violet Rays in Modern Dermatology, \$2.50 (Hanovia Chem. & Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.)
 Cortlett, Treatise on Exanthemata (incl. smallpox), \$4.00. (Davis.)
 Fox, Photographic Atlas of Skin Diseases, 16 pts., each \$1.50. (Lippincott.)
 Fox, Skin Diseases of Children, \$2.50. (Wood.)
 Gilchrist, Studies in Dermatology, \$3.00. (Johns Hopkins.)
 Hazen, Skin Cancer, \$4.00. (Mosby.)
 Hyde, On the Skin, \$4.50. (Lea.)
 McLeod, Burns and Their Treatment, \$2.00. (Oxford.)
 Maurer, Skin: Its Care and Treatment, 5th ed., \$2.00. (McIntosh, 322 W. Washington St., Chicago.)
 Maurer, Use of Electricity on the Face and Scalp, \$1.50. (Marinello Co.)
 Meachen, Nursing of Skin Diseases, \$1.00. (Hoeber.)
 Pusey, Care of the Skin and Hair, \$1.00. (Appleton.)
 Saboureaud, Manual of Regional Topographical Dermatology, 2nd ed., \$3.00. (Rebman.)
 Schultz, X-ray Treatment of Skin Diseases, \$3.00. (Rebman.)
 Strobel, Dermatological Clinic, 2 sections, \$22.00. (Southworth Co.)
 Walch, Golden Rules of Skin Practice, 40c. (Pelton.)
 White, Care of the Skin, 50c. (Harvard Un. Press.)
 White, Occupational Affections of the Skin, \$2.00. (Hoeber.)

COMPLETE TEXTBOOKS.

Crocker, Diseases of the Skin, \$5.00. (Blakiston.)
 The same, illustrated with 76 plates from photos, 2 vols., \$8.00. (Blakiston.)
 Gaucher, Diseases of the Skin, \$5.00. (Appleton.)
 Gottheil, Stereoscopic Studies of Diseases of the Skin, 3 vols., \$35.00. (Imperial Pub. Co., 373 Fourth Ave., New York City.)
 Hartzell, Diseases of the Skin, \$7.00. (Lippincott.)
 Hyde & Montgomery, Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin, \$4.50. (Lea.)
 McLeod, Pathology of the Skin, \$5.00. (Blakiston.)
 Morris, Diseases of the Skin, 6th ed., \$4.25. (Wood.)
 Pringle, Pictorial Atlas of Skin Diseases and Syphilitic Affections, 2nd ed., \$5.00. (Rebman.)
 Pusey, Principles and Practice of Dermatology, 3rd ed., \$7.00. (Appleton.)
 Robinson, Manual of Dermatology, \$5.00. (Appleton.)
 Sequeira, Diseases of the Skin, 3rd ed., \$12.00. (Blakiston.)
 Stelwagen, Skin Diseases, 8th ed., \$8.00. (Saunders.)
 Unna, Histopathology of the Skin, \$10.50. (Macmillan.)

Note.—All books may be ordered from the Oriental University Book Concern, at the publishers' prices stated, plus 10 per cent for postage.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON DERMATOLOGY.

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1. Group as many of the 170 known diseases of the skin as you can remember under the following system:

- (1) Hyperaemias.
- (2) Inflammations.
- (3) Hemorrhages.
- (4) Hypertrophies.
- (5) Atrophies.
- (6) New Growths.
- (7) Neuroses.
- (8) Appendage Diseases.
- (9) Parasitic Affections.

2. Group them also under the following system :
 - (I) The Dermatoneuroses: (a) Sensory, (b) Vaso-motor, (c) Tropic, (d) Glandular (according to kind of gland affected).
 - (II) Local Inoculable Diseases: (a) Animal parasites, (b) Vegetable parasites, (c) Micro-organisms.
 - (III) General Inoculable Diseases.
 - (IV) Diseases of Uncertain Aetiology.
 - (V) Eruptions Due to Drugs.
 - (VI) New Growths.
3. What skin diseases sometimes accompany the following derangements :
 - (a) Gastro-intestinal derangements.
 - (b) Kidney diseases.
 - (c) Diabetes.
 - (d) Syphilis.
 - (e) Gout.
 - (f) Rheumatism.
 - (g) Nervous derangements.
 And which accompany (h) puberty, (i) certain food, and (j) use of alcohol.
4. Describe in detail the climatic influence upon the skin.
5. State which kind of parasite, whether vegetable or animal parasite, causes the following diseases :
 - (a) Boils.
 - (b) Carbuncles.
 - (c) Various pus infections.
 - (d) Ringworm.
 - (e) Scabies.
 - (f) Dermatitis.
6. Describe how the skin regulates the temperature of the body.
7. Describe the secretory and excretory functions of the skin.
8. What is meant by the tactile sense? Describe it.
9. Is the color of the skin an entirely trustworthy racial test? If not, why not? (Give examples of variations, if any.)
10. What is the cause of purpura?
11. What is the cause of urticaria?
12. What causes erythema?
13. Give various causes of eczema.
14. What may cause inflammations of the corium or deeper layer of the skin?
15. What is meant by Keloid? What by Rident ulcer? What by Chloasma?

16. What skin diseases may be called "symmetrical," and which "asymmetrical"?
17. The handling of what materials may cause "trade eruptions"?
18. How may skin diseases be prevented, and, if hereditary, how may such be eradicated? (Only a few generally accepted means to be named.)
19. A longer exposure of the skin to the X-rays will cause what disease?
20. Indicate a few generally effective treatments of the more common skin diseases.

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